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(SUNDAYS EXCRPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 105 SOUTH THIRD ST BEET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Bighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

Practical Questions for Congress. THE reconstruction question may, for the time, be considered as settled. The present law will not be altered, at least until the action of the Southern people under it shall have shown some modification to be necessary. During the progress of the experiment, therefore, Congress may profitably devote its whole attention to those practical questions of taxation, revenue, and the currency, which come home so closely to the pockets of the people. That our laws upon these subjects are crude and unsatisfactory is acknowledged on all hands. The taxes are too high, are unequally Imposed, and are not properly collected. From some branches of the revenue which ought to yield the largest returns, a mere pittance only Is received. This is partly the fault of the law, and partly that of its administration; but, from whatever cause, it is very distasteful to the people. The tariff, too, needs revision, and should be adjusted to the rate of internal taxation. Many of our branches of manufacturing industry are depressed, not merely from the want of protection against, but from a positive discrimination in favor of, the foreign producer. A fundamental provision in the tariff should be that all foreign goods whatever shall, in the first instance, pay an impost duty equal in amount to the internal tax levied upon the same articles of home production; and then such additional duty might be imposed as the circumstances of the case should seem to justify.

Some definite financial policy should be settled upon and carried out. If it is determined to hasten on to specie payments as soon as possible, then the different varieties of Government indebtedness should be funded into a long loan at low rates of interest, and the rate of taxation should be materially reduced. If a long period of suspension is contemplated, then the surplus revenues should at once be applied to the purchase and cancellation of the interest-bearing debt. There is no sense in the Treasury's carrying such enormous balances, while at the same time we are paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest on so much of our public debt. The officia statement of Secretary McCulloch for November 1st shows the enormous amount of one hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars in the Treasury, of which one hundred and eleven millions are in gold. One hundred millions of gold would, at the present rates, buy up about one hundred and thirty millions of seven and three-tenths notes, on which the Interest is nearly nine and a half millions per year. Unless specie payments are to be resumed at an early day, it is folly for the Government to be accumulating such a hoard of gold. It makes it scarce in the market, and keeps up the price. Either reduce the taxes so as to raise a revenue just sufficient to meet the ourrent expenses of the Government, or apply the surplus to the purchase of the interest-bearing debt.

feeting. Experience has pointed out some of its defects. These should be remedied, and, so far as the clamors against the system have a foundation in justice, the proper modifications should be made. As a system, we believe it to be by far the best that this country has ever had; and, in its essential features, it is doubtless destined to permanence. Hence it should be perfected and popularized as far as possible. The limit set to the organization of banks under it is, in our opinion, unwise. The South and the West need more currency. and the system should be expanded to meet the wants of all parts of the country.

The national banking system needs per-

If Congress will at once take up these great questions and treat them in a broad and statesmanlike manner, it will do much to reassure the public mind and to win back the confidence of the people.

Gen. Grant and the Republican Party. Ir seems to us that a great deal of the discussion concerning General Grant's political status is irrelevant. We think nobody has occasion to doubt that he endorses those positive acts of the Republican party which constitute its policy of reconstruction. Beyond those mea-Sures the party itself has taken no authoritative position, and there is a wide margin for difference of opinion. Some members of the party favor the impeachment of the President, but the party, as a party, has never committed ifself to that measure. Some members of the party have advocated a general law regulating the elective franchise in the States; but the party in Congress refused to pass such a law. The party, in some of the States, has made the issue of negro suffrage a local issue for their respective States; the party in others of the States has refused to make this an issue. So of other questions that have been raised. Upon all of these no man is authorized to say what is the position of the Republican party, because the party has taken no position. They are open questions. The party is no more committed to Mr. Summer's bill for securing impartial suffrage in the States than it is to Mr. Butler's proposition to pay the bonds in greenbacks. It is no more committed to Wendell Phillips' idea of suspending the President during his trial on impeachment than it is to Horace Greeley's notions on the liquor question.

On the question of reconstruction, which is the vital and fundamental issue of the hour, labor expended in such an undertaking cannot

the party has taken its position, definitely and authoritatively; and, as we have before said, we have no doubt whatever that General Grant endorses that position. He supports the Congressional plan of reconstruction. More than this it is not proper or fair at present to ask. When the Republican Nominating Convention shall assemble, it will doubless lay down the platform of principles upon which the party proposes to conduct the campaign of 1868. It General Grant shall be the nominee, he will, of course, place himself squarely upon that platform. What that platform will be it is impossible as yet fully to predict. Doubtless it will hold to the essential and vital idea of equality in civil and political rights between all the citizens of the Rebel communities, except so far as limitation for crime is concerned.

But it is not at all impossible that the practical workings of the present plan of reconstruction may point out some modifications that ought to be made. Should those who have secured the controlling influence in the Constitutional Conventions which are now in ession, or about to assemble, in the Southern districts, use their power in an unfair or oppressive manner, Congress will doubtless interfere to secure essential justice, even at the expense of extensive modifications of the pre-

There are other issues which may become of sufficient importance between now and the assembling of the Convention to demand an authoritative statement by the party. If so, such a statement will be made. But until the party, through its appropriate organ, shall have finally settled its definite platform of principles for the campaign of 1868, it is not incumbent upon its possible candidates to go further than a hearty endorsement of the present national position of the party, as taken in the reconstruction policy of Congress. That we accept as authoritative. .

In our own opinion, it would have been far better for the Republican party had its leaders generally confined themselves strictly to the elucidation and defense of this one great and vital position, and left all outside questions for settlement hereafter. Let reconstruction be once achieved according to the principles of the Republican party, and these other questions will settle themselves in harmony therewith. Impartial suffrage at the South, where it is not merely a matter of justice, but a vital requisite of republican government, and a controlling element in political dynamics, will soon secure its adoption at the North, where it is rather a question of abstract right than one of practical importance. When once the key-point of the enemy's position is carried, his outworks will be abandoned without a contest.

It is in view of such considerations as these that we think much of the discussion in relation to General Grant's opinions is premature and irrelevant. If he becomes the candidate of the Republican party, we assume that he will accept the platform of principles laid down by the party, and will fight it through "on that line" to a triumphant issue.

The Development of Our Resources-

The Various Lines to the Pacific. THE sponsors of the various railroads now in process of erection to the Pacific coast have been unfortunate in their choice of names. Instead of each route having an expressive title, so that all could understand at once to which reference is made, they are all called the "Union Pacific Railroad," and the addition of "Eastern Division," "Kansas Branch," and the like, tends to confuse the general reader. In order to appreciate the exact position of the various roads, it is necessary to impress on the reader the fact that there are two starting points on this side of the plains, and that the two roads converge until they meet the Central Pacific at or near Fort Halleck, which is about one hundred miles this side of Salt Lake City. One of the roads-the "Union Pacific"-starts from Omaka, and runs in a nearly direct line across the plains to the Great Salt Lake. Of this road, 517 miles have been completed. This road runs through the level country in the south of Nebraska. The other route, which starts from the east, commences at Kansas City, and is known as the "Kansas branch." It runs through an extremely fertile country, and will undoubtedly have an immense way freightage. It unites with the northern route at Fort Halleck, and they run on one road until they join the Central Pacific, which starts from California, and is steadily progressing eastward.

This is the immediate object of the Kansas branch, but its ultimate aim is to continue its main route through Colorado and Arizona until it reaches the Pacific at San Diego, where by a route along the coast it will be connected with San Francisco. This road is completed about three hundred miles. Having thus spoken of the lines which run towards the West, we will look at the Central Pacific, which starts towards the East. Of this road less than one hundred and fifty miles are completed, but it has the advantage of knowing that the hardest portion of its task is ended. It has succeeded in piercing the mountains, and has now a straight and level road from six hundred and fifty miles to Great Salt lake. While the Eastern branches have been doing their easiest work, the Western company have been overcoming their most difficult. So that each will probably by the year 1870 have completed its share in the great undertaking of

the century. The minds of our people can hardly form a conception of the magnitude of the great task, except by comparison. When the Reading Road, with its 100 miles, was undertaken, it was considered a tremendous affair; when the Central Pennsylvania, with its 400 miles, was projected, capitalists hesitated to go into a movement which involved such expense. But here we have a road, or rather two roads, each of which is over 2000 miles in length. The tunnels and grading of the road are in like magnitude to its length. The Central Pacific has succeeded in crossing the Sierra Madre, and has tunnelled in it for months. This tunnel is 1658 feet long, while all of its tunnellings have amounted to the enormous distance of 6252 feet of underground travel, or over a mile and a quarter in which the traveller does not see the light of day. Of course, the immense

SCHOOL STREET, STREET, STREET, ST.

be justly compared, so far as length of rail is concerned, with any road which has its building on a level plain. The report of its operation gives some curious data. At the summit of the Sierra Nevada the railroad is 7000 feet above the level of the sea, the rise being steady from the base to the top. The highest grade is 116 teet to the mile, of which there will be but three-and-a-half miles on the road, the average grade for the mountain division being seventyfive feet to the mile. The bulk of the heavy grades are 105 feet to the mile, with numerous level intervals. Only thirty per cent, of the distance is occupied by curves, none of which have a radius of less than 573 feet.

These figures convey but an imperfect idea of the enterprise. By comparing it with other roads we can only estimate the result. Thus the grade may seem large and dangerous, but in reality it is the reverse. The ascent is gradual when compared with some of our old-established lines. Thus, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has two stretches of road, making together 17 miles, of 116 feet grade, with curves of 400 feet radius, and the Virginia Central has for years worked, with the unaided locomotives, grades of 295 feet to the mile, and curves whose radii

Thus it would seem that each company is working with zeal towards the completion of the common end. By the toil of men, the ingennity of the brain, and the improved mechanism of the most recent scientific discoveries, the obstacles which of old were esteemed insurmountable have gradually given way before the irresistible determination of a great people. In the days of Alexander the idea of erecting a monument to his fame out of a mountain, with e city on one side and a river on the other, was deemed the height of arrogance. But what a monument are we erecting to the enterprise and public spirit of our counwhen we build cities along a road for thousands of miles, pierce not one mountain but the great chains of mountains, and span rivers as though they were the streams over which a man can leap; and when from ocean to ocean shall extend one unbroken line of iron rails, over which the passenger can go without leaving his car, we will have achieved a triumph to which all the other undertakings of men can bear no comparison. Yet the day is near when this hercalean enterprise will be completed.

THE POLITICAL WORLD. MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor's Council. Only one Democrat is chosen to Governor Bullock's Council for next year, and he, Peter Harvey, of the old Webster-Whig school. Welch, chosen in the Third District over Mr. Rice, the present Councillor, is just as good a Republican as a P. L. L. can be, and in no sens an "Adams and Liberty" Democrat. He is the head of the University Printing House of Welch, Bigelow & Co., at Cambridge, and positively refused to run against Mr. Rice; but his declination was ignored, and he was voted in The new Council is, therefore, made up as fol-The new Council is, therefore, made up as follows:—I. John S. Brayton, of Fall River (Republican.) II. Charles Endicott, of Canton (Republican.) III. A. K. P. Welch, of Cambridge (Democrat.) IV. Peter Harvey, of Boston (Democrat.) V. Rowland G. Usher, of Lynn (Republican.) VI. Thomas Talbot, of Billerica (Republican.) VII. Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield (Republican.) VIII. Horace G. Knight, of Eastnampton (Republican.)

SOUTH CAROLINA. Nomination of Judge Chase in Charles-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6 .- The heads of the various Union Leagues met this evening in Liberty Hall, and took into consideration the question as to the Republican candidate for the next Presidency. When the vote was put by the President of the State Council as to whether When the vote was put by the Judge Chase or General Grant would be their choice, the unanimous vote was for Judge Chase. The question has assumed importance with the Republicans of this city to such an extent that already a large hall, known as "Chase Hall and Reading-room," has been fitted up, and was appropriately dedicated.

IOWA.

How They Work Out on the Prairies. The Dubuque Times, in a review of the late

Waterloo campaign, has the following:—
"In the West we do those things different, and we can point our Eastern brethren to Iowa as a bright example, and one that will do them good to copy after. Here, instead of running behind, we gave a larger majority for Colonei Merrill, the Republican candidate for Governor, than was ever before given to any man for that office. Large meetings and stirring addresses are all very well in their place; but one quiet, persevering man, working prudently among his neighbors, will accomplish more towards fixing the minds of men than would one-half of the popular speakers of the nation. The fact is, it s not among the noisy demonstrations of public gatherings and set speeches that men's minds are most susceptible to the force of reason; but, the contrary, most persons are either drawn to such places by previously formed opinions, or go with prejudices which ward off the effect of any truth they may hear. One trouble with the Republicans, as already suggested, is that they have depended too much upon demonstra-tion and oratory, and too little upon work.

OHIO.

The Ohio Senatorship. The race between Vallandigham and Judge Thurman for Ben. Wade's seat becomes quite exciting. Both claim to be ahead, but we must wait a long time for the decision.

-The London Globe says a man named Charlier thinks the notion that horses need shoes entirely wrong. He himself does not cut a horse's hoof. He merely pootects it against violent blows and accidents, and against the wear and tear of the Paris pavement, by inclosing it in a thin circle of iron, which wards it from danger without compressing it. In this way the horse stands upon a healthy member instead of upon one which is being constantly wounded by the iron and knife of the smith. Besides the economy of this reform, it is expected to make hoof diseases infrequent.

-The London Mining Journal says Mr. J. Livesy has invented a new method of treating cast-iron in the solid state for the removal of such impurities as can be volatilized at a temperature below the melting point of the metal. The metal is placed in a suitable chamber, to be heated to the required degree. The iron is isolated from contact with the fuel and its resultant gases, by placing it in a close chamber, and letting the heat circulate in flues outside its walls, as is done in cementing. When the iron has been raised to a red heat, a current of pure air heated in its passage to the chamber is admitted beneath, and allowed to escape above, so that a current is continuously passing through and among the

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR WIL MINGTON. On and after Wednesday, November 18, the Steamer S. M. FELTON will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf for Chester, Hook, and Wil-mington at 2 o'clock. Fare to Chester or Hook. 10 cents; Wilmington, 10 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWO STANDARDS.—LIBERTY'S

vialors of the Children's Mospital, who are entried to great plave for their devoted grail, desire to make an 'as nest appeal to the liberality of of the merchants of our city. The increased expenditure consequent upon the removal to a larger building has for the present submasted the greasury, and as winter approaches, supplies of every kind are much needed. Our citial as ought to take a pride in this institution, the only one of the kind in America, and it is to be desired, now that it is in an accessible locality, that every one should see it for himself. As yet little has been given been generally known, sheeting, counterpanes, towelling, etc., are most needed at present while donations either in money, provisions, or greecries, will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Hospital Building, on TWENTY-SECOND Stree, below Walnut.

11 11 6t

phia, Charges moderate,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. - EPILEPSY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—EFILEPSY Or Falling Sickness—As preventives from a recurrence or in establishing a permanent cure of these periodical fits, whether arising from a plethoric or enfeeded constitution, Holloway's Pills have been eminently successful in every instance. They not only purify but equalize the circulation of the vital fluids, stimulate the torpid action of the functions, and invigorate the system. For apoplexy and rush of blood to the brain, they are the only antidate. Sold by all Druggists.

FILTH UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867. STEINWAY & EONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pinnos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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Company in this city.

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1862\$159*7	enties, of	f Five-Tw	On \$1000 of			
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ALMERIA CRAPES,

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CHRISTMAS. 1867

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AN EMPORIUM OF

NOVELTY,

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memorandums, WILLIAM HART CARR, No. 100 Walnut stro st

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.] standard sheet, the star-spangled banner, and America's standard performs, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Wherever toe one floats in the sir, so does the other,—New House Polladium.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, -THE LADY

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, at HORFICULTURAL HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. Exercises to commence
at 7:00 o'clock, Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL,
D. D., of New York (lave of Dublin); Rev. EDWARD
L. CLARK, of New Haven; Rev. EDWARD
EROOKS, and others. Tickets may be had grainttously at the American Tract Scolety's store, No. 1210
CHESNUT Street, after 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 18th Inst.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are besely notified that the State tax on their shares, now payable according to the recent advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, has been assumed and will be paid by the Bank.

11.11 ft.

Cashler.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of
the United States of America, treats specially Consumplion, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs,
also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success.
Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail
to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphys. Charges mogerate.

ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR. LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE. LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE.

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It never fails to Impart life, growth, and vigor to
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Only 75 cents a bestic. grow thick and strong, Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, \$1. Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Viue, And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 32 tutb[6]

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S REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A Memorandum Book with bine cover and my full address upon it (lost or mislaid), together with some letters and memorandums.

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TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH! TWO VICTORIES

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SEWING MACHINE COM-

PANY are now getting ready

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FAMILY MACHINES, for

Christmas Presents. Nothing

could be more appropriate for

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of these magnificent Ma-

chines. Beauty and utility

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For sale at S. W. Corner of

ELEVENTH and **CHESNUT**

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.

Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safes Master

of the Situation.

Impenetrable to the Elements of Fire or

the Burglar's Implements.

Neither five hours of the most intense heat in a flery

BARCAINS

DRESS COODS,

And Every Description of

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MUST BE CLOSED OUT

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Cloths for Sacques and Circulars.

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EDWIN HALL & CO..

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WHITES

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SILK VELVETS,

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EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE,

Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement. The Only Really Fire-Proof Safe.

Messrs, Lillie and Sadler Refuse to Submit the Trial to the Control of a Disinterested Committee.

THEY ADMIT TAM-ERING WITH EVANS & WATSON'S STEAM SAFE.

THEIR PROCEEDINGS DENOUNCED AS UN-FAIR, AND THEIR TRIAL OF NO ACCOUNT. constant, daily souvenir of the EVANS & WATSON MAKE A SEPARATE TRIAL,

FAIR AND OPEN TO ALL, LILLIE'S SAFE CRACKED OPEN IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

CONTENTS OF THE LILLIE SAFE TOTALLY DESTROYED IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS. CONTENTS OF THE STEAM SAFE PERFECTLY PRESERVED.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the burning of the Safes:-

COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The undersigned having consented to act on the Committee to be appointed to witness and report upon the Fire Proof Test of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe and the Evans & Watson Safe, with Sanborn's Patent Stram Improvement as per the challenge of M. C. Sadler, agent of Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, met on Steam Improvement as per the challenge of M. C. Sadler, agent of Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, met on the vacant lot at Twenty first and Arch atreets, on the morning of the 22d ultimo—the day designated in said challenge for said test—at 8 o'clock A M., and there found Messra, Evans & Watson, with two of their Safes of the size and make to said challenge mentiomed, and with several piles of wood, ready and fully prepared for the test, and after waiting until nearly 9 o'clock, and the challenging party failing to appear or to send a Safe to be tested, the Committee retired.

appear or to send a Saie to be tested, the Committee retired.

The said committee again repaired to the ground (Twenty-first and Arch streets) on the morning of the 6th lost,, and there found said Sadier and Mr. Lillie, with one of Lillie's Safes. 35 inches in width, with 5-inch wall-wald to have been made for the express purpose of said test—and one of Evans & Watson's, 31½ inches in width, with 6-inch wails—sold by said Evans & Watson to a stranger about two weeks ago—building a furnace in which to burn said Saies; and they also found there the said Evans & Watson, with one of their own Safes, such as they make for saie to any person wishing to purchase, and one of Lillie's, bought at Mr. Sadier's tors on the 4th and. by a party who retained possession of it from the time of purwho retained possession of it from the time of pur-chase to the time of delivering the same on the ground -gand Safes being as nearly equal in size and thickness

Neither five hours of the most intense heat in a flery furnace, nor six hours of the most scientific drilling yet known in this country, nor the thorough use of the best ateci wedge; and the sledge for a long time could avail against it. The two Safes which stood the above tests are now on exhibition in my store No. 533 Arch street. Also, the Evans & Watson Safe, with the Boston Steam Patent, burned in the same furnace, with its back browen and burst liseldes caved in and twisted, much of the wood badly scorched inside; indeed, to every appearance, on its last legs, only requiring a little longer time to have finished it enliesly; and I simply ask any and all candid and intelligent men, having any interest in a Fire-Proof or a Burglar-Proof Safe, to call and examine those three Safes for themselves, and form their own opinion as to their respective merits.

A full report will be made, as early as practicable, of the above tale Tests, and signed by both citizens and operators.

M. C. Sadler, Agent, No. 633 ARCH Street.

P. S.—I notice in a Sunday newspaper Evans & Watson's charges and statements, and their self constituted committee's report, all of which will be properly answered in due time, and in their order. But I say now, here and everywhere, that every base and slanderous allegation made the sin against Mr. Lillie or myself is absolutely untrue, and that neither Mr. Lillie nor myself is absolutely intrue, and that neither Mr. Lillie nor myself is absolutely intrue, and that neither Mr. Lillie nor myself require any such subterfuges to sustain the merita of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.

11 11 36 —said Sales being as nearly equal in sus-and thickness of wells as the respective makers usually make them, ready for any test, or manner of test, which a committee, not unity chosen, might agree upon.

The committee making this report appointed by the said Evans & Watson, severally waited upon the said Evans & Watson, severally waited upon the said and ander, and informed him that they were ready to correct with any committee then appointed by him, or which he might appoint, to conduct the test in accordance with the terms of his challenge. His reply the said Svans & Watson, severally waited upon the said radier. and informed him that they were ready to confer with any committee then appointed by him, or which he might appoint, to coaduct the test in accordance with the terms of his cha lenge. His reply to each of said committee was that he had no committee, and that he would not submit to the dictation of any committee, as to how he should burn his safes, or place them in position for burning. Mr. Lillie was then appealed to by one of this committee, to submit the test to the judgment or a committee, to be joinly appointed, when he answered that "we" meaning himself and the agent Mr. Sadier, "will try this thing in our own was the agent Mr. Sadier, "will try this thing in our own was the agent Mr. Sadier," will try this thing in our own was the agent Mr. Sadier, "will try this thing in our own was the said she was preparing for, replied that he did not care for the public.

Falling to effect any arrangement for a test which the jed, ment of any committee might agree upon the undersigned reported to the said Evans & Watson that the said Sadier and Lillie, notwithstanding said challenge for a fair test of the fire-proof qualifies of their respective Safe, declined to submit to any such test, It was claimed that the Lillie Safe brought by Mr. Fadier to the grounds for burning had been made for the express parpose, and that the Evans & Watson safe had been foully dealt with. Mr. Lillie and Mr. Sadier admitted that they bored holes in the bettom, And the proposition was made by one of hir. Sadier for the grounds for burning had been made for the express parpose, and that the Evans & Watson, and select a Esfe from each, to be burned to the respective stores of said Sadier and Evans & Watson, and selects a Esfe from each, to be burned to the respective stores of said Sadier and Evans & Watson, and selects a Esfe from each, to be burned for the respective stores of said Sadier and Edwans & Watson had anticipated a non-willingness on the part of Mr. Sadier positive

(Signed)

H. N. FITZGERALD,
N. 218 N. Third street,
JOHN G. KERSHAW,
NO. 112 S. Fourth street,
JOSEPH WOUD,
NO. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee

THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE HOLES BORED IN IT LII LIE AND SADLER, PERFECTLY PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

PERFECTLY PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

IN LILLIE'S FURNAUE.

LILLIE AND SADLER

UNABLE TO DESTROY

THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE.

(The Lillie Safe 8 Inches Thick.)

EVEN TAMPERED WITH IT!

It Preserves its Contents in Perfect Condition, while the Lillie Safe. Made Expressiy for the Trial—"The Best He Could Make"—has its Contents Damaged and Scorched! Papers saturated in Alum Water Folded and Packed in the Lillie Safe Previous to the Trial

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Would invite the attention of Ladies to their stock of

Folded and Packed in the Lillie Sale Previous to the Trial!

Besed the following report of a Committee appointed by Evans & Watson to superintend the opening of the Sales on the morning of November 7:—

COMMITTEES REPORT.

The undersigned witnessed the opening of the Sales burned in the furnace above-mentioned, Evans & Watson's being first ovened, and the contents found perfectly preserved from the flery ordes!: and the water tubes were found to be about half full, showing that the Sale would have stood as much more fire as that to which it had been ambjected. Althers was then opened and found to be packed with printed paper, some of which was wet, discolored, and smoking, some dry and singed with fire, and some dry and not alvged. That which was wet, discolored, and smoking, was taken from the back of the Sale, which would be as though it was taken from the bottom, as said Sales were placed upon their backs in said furnaces.

(Signed)

JOHN G. KERSHAW.

said Saies were placed spot age.

Baces
(Eigned)

JOHN G. KERSHAW,
No. 112 S. Fourth street;
HENRY A. BARBER,
No. 1108 Contessaireet:
JOSEPH WOOD,
No. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee,

s We invite the public to call and examine the Steam Fire Proof Safe and the Lillie Safe, tested in the late trial, to compare their condition, and to examine the contents of the Steam Safe perfectly preserved. Also, to examine the condition of the wood fixtures and contents of the Steam Safe iested in Lillie's furnece, both of which were perfectly preserved.

We also invite the public to call and examine the papers which were saturated with alum water and then folded and packed in the Lillie Safe, tested by him in his furnace. We shall deem it a pleasure at any and all times to to croughly exprain the construction of the Steam Safe.

EVANS & WATSON, COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. — JOSIAH
NELY hea this day been admitted to become
a pariner in our firm.
LIPPINCOTT, SONE & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 410 MARKET Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1997.

No. 28 South SEVENTH Street